

to the formation of methionine and dimethylglycine and the treatment with betaine is known to be efficient in lowering homocysteine concentrations. Other attempts included the supplementation of vitamins like vitamin B₆, vitamin B₁₂ or usual multivitamins, vitamin B₆ in combination with a methionine restriction, methylcobalamine, folic acid, folic acid together with vitamins B₆ and B₁₂, folate, and occasionally folate in combination with vitamin B₆, vitamin B₁₂, choline or betaine (M.R. Malinow, J. Nutr. 126 (1996) 1238-1243).

However, the effectiveness of the previously applied compositions was not satisfactory. The treatment approach has not been linked to the complexity of the transmethylation metabolism.

The invention had the object of providing new compositions for the treatment and prevention of transmethylation disorders, preferably cardiovascular diseases such as atherogenic and thrombogenic diseases, which are more effective.

It has now been found that this object can be achieved with compositions which comprise one or more active ingredients and, optionally, one or more nutritional substances, solid, liquid and/or semiliquid excipients or auxiliaries, characterized in that the active ingredients consist of

- a) a component A consisting of one or more compounds selected from methyl and methylene donors,
- b) a component B consisting of one or more methyl transporters, and
- c) a component C consisting of one or more bioflavonoids.

The invention furthermore relates to compositions for the treatment and prevention of diseases associated with hyperhomocysteinemia.

5 Bioflavonoids are widely distributed among plants. High concentrations can be obtained from all citrus fruits, rose hips, and black currants. Commercial methods extract the rinds of oranges, tangerines, lemons, kumquats, and grapefruits. The bioflavonoids are known to strengthen the capillaries and to prevent oxidative damages in cells and tissues.

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As mentioned above, it has been documented that cardiovascular diseases are associated with hyperhomocysteinemia. If homocysteine accumulates in unnormally high concentrations in the human body, e.g. in plasma, it is an indicator of atherogenic and thrombogenic conditions which lead to the formation of plaques in blood vessels and to the development of thrombi, i.e. to the coagulation of blood within blood vessels. According to the invention it has now been found that an elevated homocysteine level is a sign of the inadequate methyl pool involving both methyl donors and methyl transporters. Therefore, the homocysteine level in the human body may be used as an indicator of the state of the transmethylation metabolism in certain cases.

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In the human body, one-carbon or C₁ groups exist in several oxidation states. These groups include methyl groups, methylene groups, methylidyne groups, carbonyl groups, formyl groups, hydroxymethyl groups, and carboxyl groups. Practically, these groups can be divided into groups at the oxidation level of methanol, formaldehyde, and formate. Exemplary sources of the methyl group (methanol oxidation level) are methionine, adenosylmethionine, methylated glycines, and choline. The sources of methylene group (formaldehyde oxidation level) are serine and glycine. One of the sources of the group at the formate oxidation level is

e.g. histidine. All of these one-carbon groups form the so-called one-carbon pool and participate in many important reactions. As the methyl group is biochemically the most ubiquitous, the one-carbon pool is often referred to as the methyl pool.

The metabolic events of methyl groups are usually specified as trans-methylation, whereas the involved molecules are called transmethyلاتors. Depending upon their function during the metabolic events, the trans-methyلاتors are classified as methyl donors, methyl transporters, and methyl acceptors. Methyl donors are e.g. methionine, S-adenosyl-methionine, choline, methylglycine (sarcosine), dimethylglycine, and trimethylglycine (betaine). Methyl transporters are e.g. tetrahydrofolates which are derived from folic acid and methylcobalamine and adenosyl-cobalamine, which are coenzymes derived from vitamin B₁₂. Methyl acceptors include all nucleic acids, proteins, most of them enzyme proteins, phospholipids (components of biomembranes), and many biological amines, which serve as neurotransmitters in many cases.

The properly functioning methylation of these four classes of acceptor molecules is of importance for their biochemical activity. The methylation of the nucleic acids assures their structure stability and their accurate genetic performance. The methylation of the enzyme proteins ensures their specificity and efficiency and prevents the accumulation of intermediary metabolites. The methylation of the phospholipids provides an optimal cytomembrane functionality and the methylation of the biological amines guarantees their specificity and effectiveness.

A decrease of the pool of methyl donors and/or of methyl transporters may lead to transmethylation disorders. Impairments of the methylation (also referred to as demethylations) of one or more components of the four

methyl acceptor classes may occur and dysfunctions of these methyl acceptors may be the consequence. Metabolic dysfunctions and diseases may result.

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Methyl acceptors also include many intermediary metabolites such as homocysteine. The methylation of homocysteine removes its negative effects on the vascular endothelia.

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It has been documented that the major sites of atherosclerosis among humans with hyperhomocysteinemia are abdominal aorta, iliac arteries, internal carotid arteries, subclavian arteries, renal arteries, celiac trunk, mesenteric arteries, middle cerebral artery, basilar artery, and anterior cerebral arteries.

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Major cardiovascular diseases associated with hyperhomocysteinemia are premature occlusive arterial disease, severe vascular disease in infancy and childhood, progressive arterial stenosis, intermittent claudication, renovascular hypertension, ischemic cerebrovascular disease, premature retinal artery and retinal vein occlusion, cerebral occlusive arterial disease, occlusive peripheral arterial disease, premature death due to thromboembolic disease, and ischemic heart disease (S.H. Mudd et al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. 33 (1981) 883-893; G.H.J. Boers et al., The New England Journal of Medicine 313(12) (1985) 709-715; R. Clarke et al., The New England Journal of Medicine 324(17) (1991) 1149-1155; S.S. Kang et al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. 48 (1991) 536-545; E.M. Wenzler et al., Am. J. Ophthalmol. 115(2) (1993) 162-167; R.P. Reis et al., Acta Med. Port. 7(5) (1994) 285-289; K. Robinson et al., Cleve. Clin. J. Med. 61(6) (1994) 438-450; M.R. Malinow, J. Nutr. 126 (1996) 1238-1243; J.B. Ubbink et al., J. Nutr. 126 (1996) 1254-1257; M.R. Malinow et al., Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis and Vascular Biology 17(6) (1997) 1157-1162; S.E.S. Miner et al., Clinical Chemistry 30(3) (1997) 189-201).

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The invention furthermore relates to compositions for treatment and prevention of these major cardiovascular diseases.

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The expression "methyl donor" (component A) stands for substances which are able to deliver methyl groups to transporter molecules.

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The expression "methylene donor" (component A) stands for substances which are able to deliver methylene groups to transporter molecules.

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The expression "methyl transporter" (component B) is used for substances which are able to transfer methyl groups to acceptor molecules. Therefore, the methyl transporters have to contain a transferable methyl group or they have to be able to remove a transferable methyl group from the donor molecules. Alternatively, they have to be able to remove another group from the donor molecules, but a group that may be converted to a transferable methyl group during the metabolic events or they have to contain such a group. For example, it is known that tetrahydrofolate may be converted to the 5-methyl derivative, which is able to transfer its methyl group to acceptor molecules. Furthermore, it is documented that the 5-methyl, 5-formyl, 10-formyl, 5,10-methylene, and 5,10-methenyl derivatives of tetrahydrofolate may be converted enzymatically into each other, i.e. each of these compounds may be converted to the 5-methyl derivative. Therefore, all of the above mentioned derivatives of tetrahydrofolate are methyl transporters within the meaning of the present invention.

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If component A of the inventive compositions consists only of methylene donors, component B has to comprise at least one methyl transporter which is able to remove methylene groups from the methylene donors and convert these methylene groups to transferable methyl groups.

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Preferred methyl or methylene donors (component A) are selected from betaine, dimethylglycine, sarcosine, serine, and their physiologically acceptable salts.

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The methylene donor serine is a component of phosphatidylserine, a naturally occurring phospholipid component of cellular membranes involved in a number of vital processes, such as nerve cell differentiation, activation and renewal, nerve transmitter production, ion transport etc..
10 The methylene donors may also function as methyl group suppliers.

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Preferred methyl transporters (component B) are selected from dihydrofolic acid, tetrahydrofolic acid, 5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid, 5-formyltetrahydrofolic acid, 10-formyltetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methenyltetrahydrofolic acid or their physiologically acceptable salts. Particularly preferred methyl transporters are derivatives of L- or (S)-glutamic acid and are selected from (6S)-tetrahydrofolic acid, 5-methyl-(6S)-tetrahydrofolic acid, 5-formyl-(6S)-tetrahydrofolic acid, 10-formyl-(6R)-tetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methylene-(6R)-tetrahydrofolic acid, 5,10-methenyl-(6R)-tetrahydrofolic acid or their physiologically acceptable salts. Among these the methyl transporter 5-methyl-(6S)-tetrahydrofolic acid (which is also referred to as L-5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid) or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof is especially preferred.
20 L-5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid penetrates all organs of the human body.

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The physiologically acceptable salts of the methyl donors and methylene donors can be obtained by converting a base of these compounds with an acid into the associated acid addition salt. Acids which yield physiologically harmless salts are e.g. inorganic acids, for example sulfuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acids, such as orthophosphoric acid, organic acids, in particular aliphatic, alicyclic, araliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic monobasic or polybasic carboxylic or sulfuric acids, for example formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid,
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diethylacetic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, citric acid, gluconic acid, ascorbic acid or nicotinic acid.

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Furthermore, the physiologically acceptable salts of the methyl donors and methylene donors can be obtained by converting an acid of these compounds with a base into one of its physiologically harmless metal salts or ammonium salts. Suitable salts in this context are, in particular, the sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium and ammonium salts, and also substituted ammonium salts, for example the dimethyl-, diethyl- or diisopropylammonium salts, monoethanol-, diethanol- or diisopropylammonium salts, cyclohexyl- or dicyclohexylammonium salts or dibenzylethylenediammonium salts, and also, for example, salts with arginine or lysine.

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The physiologically acceptable salts of the methyl transporters are selected from alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts, preferably from sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium salts.

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Preferred bioflavonoids (component C) are selected from mono-, di- or triglycoside bioflavonoids containing the aglycone quercetin. Especially preferred bioflavonoids are selected from isoquercetin (quercetin-3-glucoside; pyranoside form), quercitrin (quercetin-3-rhamnoside), isoquercitrin (quercetin-3-glucoside; furanoside form), quercimeritrin (quercetin-7-glucoside), spiraeosid (quercetin-4'-glucoside), rutin (quercetin-3-rutinoside), and hyperin (quercetin-3-galactoside).

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If amino acids mentioned above or below may occur in more than one enantiomeric form, all of these forms and also mixtures thereof are included (e.g. the DL-forms). Preferably, the amino acids mentioned have (S)- or (L)-configuration even if this is not stated explicitly.

5 In preferred compositions according to the invention the molar ratio of component A : component B : component C is from 20,000 : 1 : 10,000 to 500 : 1 : 100.

The present invention relates to compositions containing or comprising one or more active ingredients according to claim 1.

10 For instance, the present invention relates to food or food supplement compositions comprising one or more active ingredients according to claim 1. These food or food supplement compositions may optionally also
15 comprise one or more solid, liquid and/or semiliquid excipients or auxiliaries which are known from prior art. The inventive food compositions comprise one or more active ingredients and one or more nutritional substances. The inventive food supplement compositions do not need to
20 contain nutritional substances, but can be used for the preparation of food compositions.

25 The nutritional substances encompass all materials which are suited for consumption both by animals and/or by human beings, e.g. vitamins and provitamins thereof, fats, minerals or amino acids. Nutritional substances, which can be part of the inventive food compositions are e.g. materials, which are derived substantially from a single natural source such as sugar, unsweetened juice, nectar or puree from a single species of plant, such as
30 unsweetened apple juice (including a blend of different varieties of apple juice), grapefruit juice, orange juice, apple sauce, apricot nectar, tomato juice, tomato sauce, tomato puree, grain plants of a single species and materials produced from grain plants of a single species, such as corn syrup, rye flour, wheat flour or oat bran. The inventive food compositions
35 also comprise nutritional substances which are mixtures of different of the abovementioned materials, such as multivitamin preparations or

5 sweetened juice. Further nutritional substances, which can be part of the inventive food compositions are e.g. food preparations such as breakfast foods, e.g. prepared cereals, toaster pastries, and breakfast drink mixes, infant formulas, dietary supplements, complete diet formulas, and weight-loss preparations, such as weight-loss drinks and weight-loss bars. Further examples for nutritional substances, which can be part of the inventive food compositions are e.g. animal feed or animal feed supplements (for example for poultry), and pet foods.

10 The nutritional substances include all edible combinations of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, inorganic elements, trace elements, vitamins, water, and active metabolites of plants and animals.

15 The inventive food or food supplement compositions are preferably used for oral administration, e.g. in the form of food, pills, tablets, capsules, powders, syrups, solutions, or suspensions or as products absorbable through mucosal membranes.

20 The inventive food or food supplement compositions can be prepared by methods which are well-known to the expert.

25 Furthermore, the present invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more active ingredients according to claim 1. These inventive pharmaceutical compositions can be used in human or veterinary medicine. Suitable excipients are organic or inorganic substances which
30 are suitable for enteral, parenteral or topical administration and which do not react with the novel compounds, for example water, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, alkylene glycols, polyethylene glycols, glycerol triacetate, gelatin, carbohydrates such as lactose or starch, magnesium stearate, talc, petrolatum. Used for oral administration are, in particular, tablets,
35 pills, coated tablets, capsules, powders, granules, syrups, solutions or

5 drops, for rectal administration are suppositories, for parenteral
administration are solutions, preferably oily or aqueous solutions, also
suspensions, emulsions or implants, for topical administration are
10 ointments, creams or powders. The novel pharmaceutical compositions
can also be lyophilized, and the resulting lyophilizates be used, for
example, for producing injection preparations. The stated preparations can
be sterilized and/or comprise auxiliaries such as lubricants, preservatives,
15 stabilizers and/or wetting agents, emulsifiers, salts to influence the osmotic
pressure, buffer substances, colorants, flavourings and/or several other
active substances, for example one or more vitamins.

15 The specific dose for each patient depends on a wide variety of factors, for
example on the activity of the specific compounds employed, on the age,
bodyweight, general state of health, sex, on the diet, the time and route of
administration, on the rate of excretion, medicinal substance combination
20 and severity of the particular disorder for which the therapy is applied. Oral
administration is preferred.

25 The invention furthermore relates to the use of one or more compounds
selected from methyl and methylene donors, one or more methyl
transporters and one or more bioflavonoids for the preparation of
compositions (e.g. pharmaceutical, food or food supplement compositions)
for the treatment of transmethylation disorders, in particular by non-
chemical means. The methyl donors, methylene donors, methyl
30 transporters, and bioflavonoids can for this purpose be converted into a
suitable dosage form, optionally together with one or more nutritional
substances, solid, liquid and/or semiliquid excipients or auxiliaries and,
where appropriate, in combination with one or more other active
substances.

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The inventive compositions can be used for controlling transmethylation disorders, in particular cardiovascular diseases such as atherogenic and thrombogenic diseases.

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The compounds used in the inventive compositions are commercially available or may be prepared in accordance with methods known per se and as described in the literature (for example in the standard works such as Houben-Weyl, Methoden der organischen Chemie [Methods of Organic Chemistry], Georg-Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart).

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From the foregoing description, one skilled in the art can easily ascertain the essential characteristics of this invention and, without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and modifications of the invention to adapt it to various usages and conditions. Therefore, the following examples should be interpreted as an illustration of the present invention but not as a limitation thereof.

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The following example 1 relates to the composition of active ingredients for one single serving.

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Example 1

The active ingredients of the composition consist of

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Betaine anhydrous	600 mg
L-5-Methyltetrahydrofolic acid, calcium salt	0.5 mg
Isoquercetin	500 mg

and are related to an average bodyweight of about 70 kg.

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The following example A relates to a pharmaceutical preparation:

Example A: Tablets

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A mixture of 1 kg of the composition of active ingredients as given in example 1 and the appropriate amount of excipients (4 kg of lactose, 1.2 kg of potato starch, 0.2 kg of talc, and 0.1 kg of magnesium stearate) is compressed to tablets in a customary way so that each tablet comprises 1000 mg of the composition of active ingredients as given in example 1.

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